NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUIES, MATTERNAY DECEMBER

J. B. Vagen, the well hown colored Abolitionist, diet very suddely last night, of apoplexy, at the callcoal depot. He was abol starting for the East.

WOOLEN FILLS BURNED.

MARYORD, Friday, Dec. 39, 1833.

And early hour this morning the Lake Mills, at Elliegter, about fourteen miles from this city, were entirely derroyed by fire together with the contents. Loss about 75,000—insured for \$60,000.

COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE OF DRATH.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Dec. 30, 1851.

Gov. Farwell has commuted the sentence of McDonald,
who was to have been hung, to impresenment for life.

LOSS OF SCHOONER FAWN.

PORTLAND, Eridsy, Dec. 30, 1853.

The schooner Fawn, bound from Philadelphia for Portsmooth, N. H., with coal, west ashore on Thursday night off Cape Cottage, and is a total loss. The crew were saved. A note from a correspondent in London informs us that

the public have been mistaken in supposing Mr. ALFRED.

B. RICHARDS to be the celebrated "Englishman," whose beiliant letters on Napoleon's coup d'état caused such a sensation. The Englishman, it now appears, is no man at all, but a distinguished lady, Mrs. Gnove, the wife of the well-known author of the History of Greece.

The known author of the History of Greece.

It is also reported in London that a libel suit has been commenced against Ducatas Jerronn for an attack, in Lloyd's Workly Paper, of which he is the Editor, upon the Coburgs and the Queen of England.

The last two Concerts of M. Jullien gave us some new pieces by resident artists—one by Mr. Bristow, an Amer-lean; another by Mr. Girac, and the third by Mr. Eisfelt Mr. Bristow's is the first movement of a new symphony. It is strictly classical, modeled on the forms of the great masters. Not being a descriptive piece, we cannot describe it; but it is the business properly of the musical papers to give quotations from such a work in attering their opinions give quotations from such a work in uttering their opinions upon it. Mr. Bristow connects his ideas clearly, instrumentate artistically. He has chosen his school, and is ratisfied with determined forms. Such a composition M. Jullien will carry to Europe, and help to show that America can afford to send something we thy back for what she has received from Europe. That Mr. Bristow's composition is fully worthy of being played by the Phillian monic Society. of Lendon we fully believe, in company with classic mas-ter. While saying thus much we must add that our indi-dual tests is not for the so-called classic music written In these times. We believe that classic mucic, as writbe by Boccherini, Haydn and Mozart was a necesty of the times. It grow out of the state of the mechanic arise

so then determined in regard to the fabrication of musical instruments; and also cut of the politics and religion of the period. The artistic thoughts of whatever period are congenial with it, but they not be with another. We hold that the new executive possibilities of the musical instruments now in use-the religion of this period, and the individualism of the social status, demand different forms for all the fine arts, from those which existed sixty or eighty years ago. In stremental music, in our view, so far from requiring simply classic treatment, should open a region of new effects to the hardy innovator. In the first place, we bell we that all music should imitate something—should imitate human passions or emotions, external nature, or call up scenes by the force of association, in the use of certain instruments and movements. In the imitation of passion, there is yet a large field for it, by supposititious personality: so splendidly do Juilien's or-chestra play that it is a violation of economy and logic, and of the rules of progress, not to display their virtu qualities. It is one thing for Bettesini or Wullia come to the front of the stage and execute difficulties for the sake of difficulties, and it is another to say in their places and play individualty a portraiture of persons or scenes in the course of a piece. In the one cas: tis not High Art-in the other it may be, though their espabilities in execution are involved to the uttermost. negard to descriptive music understood as such-so little has been done by the classic masters that it is almost an unified field for genius. In their so called descriptive music we have an explanation equivalent to that of the sign this is the horse." So there could be no mistake. Having lone thus much they give us the songs of birds, in such a may as birds never could sing, not even us to accent; or heraging of a storm which has not one single element of a form neither in detail nor in progress, and then we are softy informed that those are not descriptions of nature but he placed or stormy feelings which one has in looking upon sture under different aspects. That should be so said

in the bond," then; and we should not be inormed in Beethoven's Pasterale Symphony, for ex-mple, that "a storm is described" when it bears beet as much resemblance to a storm as it does to a firema's fight or an Irish row. It is possible, however, to ant nature and postise her at the same time, when she is reperly studied. Haydn's descripison of Winter in his meens is also totally wide of the mark : it describes harsh, d feelings, but not winter, and has not a single absolute ement of unmistakable painting. Mendlessohn in his idenumer's Night's Dream music, where the faries sport s hit the nail on the head. Since instrumentation has on rendered truly lyrical by the extinction of so-called ficulties—a beautiful field is opened for the imagination composers, and Young America should not rest quite in e trodden fields of the classic Another classic piece is that of Mr. Girac, played last ght. It is a military symphony—the last movement being a "Apotheosis of the hero." It is instrumentated accordg to the strictest classic models, and the community

ay be congratulated on the possession of so able unsician among us. But as, we said before, we are musician among us. But as, we said before, we are a partisans of the present classic school, though, of area, we suppose it has many admirers, and we quarrel th nobody's taste. We believe the great blow was usek for modern music when Weber produced his mortal overture to Der Freischutz, which we consider head and shoulders above every other piece of instruental music which preceded it. It was the first instruental piece of music of an unmistakably heroic orde here form was merged in force, and where sonataisms al counterpoints did not stick out to the detriment of persality, remance, and vehoment uncompromising Shak-

We must cut short these remarks by stating that Mr. sfelt's work is of the later German school his harmonic e elegant, and his drift is in well interlacing the parts with certain dreaminess of expression. But as words cannot scribe music, we must only cut short by saying that the ablic owe it to Mr. Jullien to thank him in some way or her for his efforts to elevate art in this country. We may o on till doomsday impering art—music and all the criti-sms thereupon—the bulk of which should be contested ed unless we have a big souled Julien to perform by such o orchestra such American works, we shall remain paupers

-To-night will form the last of the series of Jullien's Conerts. On this occasion will be given Jullian's Exhibition see and Fry's Santa Claus—with others, which the read-can find in the advertisement. Two Gift Concerts will be wen next week, after which the company goes to Boston.

hose musical public should do them justice PIER IN NORTH ADAMS -- Property to the amount of 1,000 or \$8,000 was destroyed by fire a North Adams,

ass, on the 20d Dec. It embraced a store owned by hippie & Cady, and occupied by L. B. Tower & Co., andall's building, Stewart's Melodeon Manufactory, a store elonging to George Millard, &co.

Several of our mails are behind in consequence of the sow storm in and about this vicinity, and we learn that re is considerable weather in various parts of the country sat new, particularly at Boston, Albany, Cleveland, Detroit, to. For particulars, see Telegraphic head.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT. Messages were received in this

Geo. W. Howell, chief operator in the Washington and few Orleans Telegraph office at Richmond, Va., was killed a that city on Thursday by being thrown from a wagon.

The Brandywine Springs Buildings, occupied by Capt. arridge as a military school were destroyed by fire on hursday. The scholars were mostly absent for the

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. PRIDAY, Dec. 30-Thirteenth Meeting.—Aid. Tweed, tesisent, in the chair.

Referred.—Of Hose Co. No. 35, for tan additions.

his services as Secretary to Committee on Finance. To pay \$100 to E. Evans for his services in serving papers for Finance Committee.

Communication.—From the City Inspector, appointing three new Health Wardens, viz. Ino. Eagen, for Nineteenth Ward: Thos. M. Cay, for Twenty first, and Thos. Hippins for the Twenty-second Ward.—Continued.

Missages—From Mayer Westervelt, vetoins the bill for paying \$100 to Geo. Litterst for loss of horse, horse being accidentally killed while Litterst was under arrest for visitation of a Corporation ordinance. O'dered printed. From the Mayor, vetoing the ordinance confirming the assessment for a sewer in First st, from Av. A to Bowery. The Mayor says that the work as is alleged, has not been performed according to contract, and he does not servely property owners on that route should pay the assessment. Ordered printed.

Bottery Reifing, &c.—The Mayor's yets on the research.

He then moved that the Board adhere to former

On the question relative to the setting back of the Battery Rading on Buttery place, from Broadway to a line even with West at., together with the Mayor's veto there, on, a discussion arose, in which the President, Aid. Boyce, Tweed and Tiemann joined. Ald. Tiemann was opposed to any disposal of the Battery grounds, inasmuch as Riwas a violation of the City Charter. The others were in favor of the Improvement, and thought it should have been done long ago.

one long ago.

The report in favor of the improvement was adopted On the question of extending the Second av. Railroad through South to Wall at, with the Mayor a veto thereon, a short debate arose. Ald, Suriavant urged the adoption of the report, but it was lost for want of a countital mal

This matter was findly reconsidered. Ald Tiemann thought that the question could not be reconsidered, it having been vetoed by the Mayor and once lost on action by the Board. The question was then put and adopted notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

The Board at 10 P. M. adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

-From His Honor, the Mayor, inclosing Communication—From His Honor, the Mayor, inclosing junction issued by His Honor Judge Duer, of the Superior Court, in the case of the Attorney General of the State f New York, Win. B. Moffatt and John Taylor agt, the layer, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York, enjoing them from granting to any person the right to lay down Railrond in Broadway, and particularly to the Manlatanville Railrond Co., with an order to show cause on Satches. Ordered on St.

day. Ordered on file. By Arsistani Ald. Mabbatt-From Judge Duer, modify-

By Arsistant Ald. Mebbatt—From Judge Duer, modifying the above injunction so far as relates to the members of the Board of Assistant Aldermon, who, the said order says, "are at liberty to act as if I had granted no such order easy," are at liberty to act as if I had granted no such order of the Board of the Board of the Board of Ordered on file.

Remonstrance—By the President—Of Isaac L. Platt.

**against extending Park place through the Colling grounds, and to widening Robinson st. To Committee on Strests.

**Resolution—By Assistant Ald. McGown—That the salary of Nicholas Stidell, Sergeaut at Arres of this Board, be increased to \$700 per annum, to take effect from the passage of this resolution. Adopted.

Of Committee on Salaries, &c. to concur to appoint various persons named [see official report of Board of Aldermen. Due. 29] in list annuced, as Cammissioners of Deeds for the City and County of New York. Adapted.

Communication—From the Beard of Engineers and Firemen of the New York Fire Department, remonstration against the proposed ordinance in relation to the election of Chief Engineer, &c. Ordered on dis.

The report in invor of concurring to lease Courtlandt at Ferry at anction, was called up, but again Isid upon the table.

Reports— **.sistant Ald. Bouton called up the report of Streets adverse to giving pornulasion to

Reports—sastant Ald. Bounds cause any her report of the Committee on Streets, adverse to giving permission to the Harlem Railroad Company to lay a railroad track in Elm, Crosby and other streets. Mr. B. then moved that the report has best—11 to 8. Mr. B. then moved that the report was lost—11 to 8. Mr. B. then moved that the report and resolution of the Board of Ablertness, giving he report and resolution of the Board of Ablermen, giving to the Hariem Railroad Company permission to lay said rack, be concurred in. Mr. Barker moved that the report by upon the table, which was lost, and the report and recition of the Board in favor of granting to the Harlem ichircal said privilege, was concurred in.

From the Board of Ablermen—Resolution in favor of civing contract, (for \$2,100) to Kichard Cairow, for hitting up room for Coucilmen, he being the lowest bidder. Con-

oletion that the Commissioner of Repairs and Sup-

Resolution that the Commissioner of Repairs and Sup-lies be authorized to employ a competer berson to take harge of the Fire and Police Telegraph. Concurred in. Awarding contract for kuilding a new engine for the see of Engine Co. No. 78. Concurred in. Resolution that the salaries of the Health Wardens be necessed to \$2 per day. Concurred in. Ordinance in favor of increasing the salary of Bell Ring-rs to \$600 per annum. Concurred in. Resolution that the salary of the Commissioner of Streets and Lemp's be fixed at \$2,500. Lost, for want of a consil-vational majority.

Awarding contract for fire telegraph. Concurred in

io days, to sell on each Peb, to the highest bidder, at auion, the privilege of constructing a railroad in Broadway
and other streets, from the B stiery to Manhattaville, on
a grant for 10 years—the party offering the best terms to
leposit at the auction, in security for his fulfilling the
greement, the sum of \$250,000 in stocks, and in his failing
o deposit said amount, the privilege to be given to the
ext highest bidder, on same condition, &c.—the amount
o be invested by the Controller, and principal and interest
o be returned to the party on his failing the conditions
of the agreement—the road to be constructed and main
nined in the manner pointed out by the ordinance. The
rivilege shall not be assignable without consent of the
common Conneil, and shall be revokable for non perform
one. &c.

Common Council, and shall be revokable for non-perform ance. Acc.

Assistant Ald. Barker said he should appose the adoption of this ordinance. He thought that it was the old Broadway Railread matter in a new form. It was not right to ask members to vote upon an ordinance of such vital importance with so little time to consider it. It was clearly a new dodge of the friends of the old Broadway Railread, which now lay under the veto of the Mayor and an injunction to restrain action upon the matter. He made a motion to lay the ordinance on the table.

Assistant Ald brown said he thought it strange that the gentleman from the Fifteenth Ward should oppose this ordinance, as it provided that the privilege of constructing the railway should be put up at public auction and sold to the bishest bidder, and was therefore rid of the objection with had been urged against the old ordinance, combling the lay to realize the highest amount for the privilege. In shough that this bill could not be stigmatized with the term memopoly.

Assistant Ald. Barker said that he was opposed to a rail way in Broadway under any circumstances—he had not yet seen the necessity of such a road.

Assistant Ald. Barker's motion to lay on the table was then taken and lost. Avec 8: Nays 11.

Motlor was then made to adjourn which was lost.

Assistant Ald. Barker effered an amendment to, adopt the signal algestion.

ginal question
Assistant Ald. Barker offered an amendment to, adopt
the section of the ordinance separately. Lost.
Assistant Ald. Ring moved that the vote be taken ou

Assistant Aid. Ring moved state the adoption of the ordinance.

The President submitted the question, and the ordinance was adopted by the following vote: Affiniative—Messrs. Brown, Tait, Mabbatt, O'Brien, Maybee, Breaden, Ring, Wells, Bouten, McGown, Wheelan, O'Keefe and McConkey, Negative—Mr. President, Messrs. Hunt, Stewart,

key. Negative—Mr. President, Messrs. Hunt, Stewart. Barker, Regers, Crawford.

The Fresident, on being called upon to vote, arose and said, that he felt it his duty to vote against this ordinance, as it was a very important matter, and had been too said denly thrust before the Board. He thought it should lie on the table for consideration. If the project was worthy of adoption, it certainly could not be injured by a little delay.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business, the Beard adjourned until to morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

CRIME IN NEW YORK DURING THE PAST YEAR. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special

what offenses, convictions and acquittals, &c. &c., had in the above-named Courts during the year which is about expiring, has just been made out and handed to us for publication, by Mr Henry Vandervoort, the gentleman obliging and efficient Clerk of the Courts, to whom we are under many obligations for past favors. The whole number of persons arrested in this City within the last twelve months, and disposed of in these three Courts, as will be seen by the carefully prepared table of Mr. Vandervoort, is nearly four thousand, 1,343 of whom, on having examinations and trials, were discharged. 223 men and 29 women have been sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison. the aggregate time of sentence being 938 years and one From these Courts alone nearly \$10,000 in the shape of fees and fines have been paid into the City Treas-Rechtions Adopted. To pay Artunas S. Cady \$150 for Mr. Vandervoort in detail. Here it is:

To STATEMENT OF CONTINUOUS ACCOUNTS & C., had in the Condi-ty Open and Terminer, Graven and special Seminar of the Proof-pers in and for the Congrate County of New-York, during the year 1823. Operand Torminer

Murder ... "careful the third degree ... implies in the fensit degree ... the first degree the first degree Wage
Assault with intent to hill
Assault with intent to commit a rape
Assault with intent to rob
Robbert is the firstegree
Assault with a siving shot Perjust
Forgery in the second degree
Forgery in the found degree
Forgery in the found degree
Forgery in the found degree
Asson in the third degree
Eurglasy in the second degree
Burglary in the second degree
Forglary in the third degree
Anterest to commit burglary
Orand bareay
Attempt to commit grand largery
Full faceousy
Attempt for commit grand largery
Putt faceousy second offinme
Automat faceous Petit Larreny
Alterny to commit petit larceny.
Excest by Folon goods.
Obtaining goods by false pretenses.
Violation of election haw
Solling latter politics.
Advertising lotteries.
Gambling.

The number of Jury trials in the Court of Over and Terminer, was 8; in the General Sessions 346, and in the Court of Special Sessiens without a jury.

The whole number of persons convicted and acquitted in the three Courts was 3,836, 1,343 persons were discovered.

Three men were sentenced to be executed of whom to he been executed. The punishment of one has been mutiful to impresentent for life. The other is now un-

ler sentence.

Two hundred and twenty-three men and 29 women have
been conteneed to imprisonment in the State Prison. The
suggregate time is 508 years and one month.

Eight hundred and ninety one men and 129 women were
attenced to imprisonment in the Ponitentiary, and 263
mon and 81 women were sentenced to imprisonment in

the City Pricen.

One hundred and twenty eight boys and 13 girls were sent to the House of Refuge.

One house and nine hundred and thirty four indictments were found by the Grand Jury, and 220 complaints were

dismissed.
Two thousand one hundred and ninety four recogdictances to answer were filed during the year.

The recognizances of 57 persons were forfeited, of which nine were subsequently convicted acquisited, or discharged.

Fires and fees collected and paid into the City Treasury.

69,125 82, Proceeder 31, 1852 HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

THE RIOT IN CINCINNATI.

THE RIOT IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th last, gives the following report of the recent disgraceful rist which was stirred up in that city against the Papal Nuncio, Monsigner Bedinit A few days ago, says The Gazette, there arrived in this city Monsigner the Rev. Cajetau Bedini, Archbishop of Tuebes and Apostolic Nancio of the Pope to Eazett, accompanied by a private secretary, the Rev. Mr. Virtue, who took up his quarters at the residence of Archbishop Purcell, on Eighth st., adjoining the Cathedral. On Sonday morning and evening addresses in Italian were made by him to an immense assemblage, which were translated by the Archbishop.

There is a society in this city, composed mostly of Garmana, known as the "Freemen's Society," or liberals in religion, most of them professing to be infiled and especially antagonistic to the Roman Church. They are devoters to what they call liberty, and determined ensuries to oppression and tyranny. Their views of civil government are radical.

Several months since this enthusiastic and excitable association were awakened to great indignation by finding in this city a Dr. Junghaus, why had been a spe in Austria against the revolutionary insurgents, and in fike manner hundreds assembled at the hall and macched down to the 5th st. market space, where they burned him in effect and the hisses and contempt of the crowd. Although there was some hurrabing, there was then no confusion or breach of the prace.

Having no reverence for the Sabbath as a divine insti-

amid the hisses and contempt of the crowd. Although there was some hurrabing, there was then no confusion or breach of the peace.

Having no reverence for the Sabbath as a divine institution, they consider it no infraction of a divine law to mobe the Christian Sabbath their day of recreation and amusement. The Seclety in this city is a number 1.200, and own the ground and building on Vine and Merversta, which is in the German quarter above the causal, in which is a large ball, where the mea, woman and children of the Seclety meet Thursday evenings and on Sanday and Sanday evening to enjoy muse and other amusements.

One of the principal men of influence in this city is Fra. Heraburck, editor of a weekly German paper cat's diet his herabites, devoted to the support of liberal government principles and infidel religious opinions. The refugees and partiets of this Ferenent's Society dearning the Namedo of the Tope as no other than the bloody butcher of Ugo Platsi, whe was the patriot chaplain of Garibeddi in the Italian revolution in 1848, and entertaining against him the profoundest feelings of indignation, determined to exhibit their coetengst and indignation in a public manner.

On Sunday morning this subject was discussed in their

On Senday morning this subject was discussed in their hall, and it was unanimously resolved, finasanch as it was understood that Bedini would leave the City on Monlay morning, that preparations should be made to from a procession and march down past the Archbishop's residence, have a speech in Octman from Mr. Hassaurek, and one in have a speech in German from Mr. Hassaurez, and one in English from the President of the Society, when, after grouns from the whole procession, they were to march down to Fifth st, where a gallows was to be exceted on which he was to be hung in effig, and while hanging by the neck with a mitre on his head, to be publicly burned amid the hisses and grouns of the populace.

which he was to be hung in effigy, and while hanging by the neck with a mitre on his head, to be publicly burned amid the hisses and groans of the populace.

The afternoon and evening were spent by the men and women to complete the preparation of effigy, gallows, transparencies. &c. In the meantime, information had been conveyed to the Mayor and Chief of Police, probably colored and distorted, as to the object and insent of the procession. Secretly the force was detailed for special vervice. The Mayor and Chief counselled with the Police Judge and agreed on the plan to suppress what was supposed to be intended as a riot.

The procession was formed and left the Hall at a quarter before 16 at night, which fact was communicated to the Station house. It consisted of some 1,200 people, 2.00 of whom were women, many of them ladies of intelligence, but carried away with the intense excitement of dieguat and indignation of their husband and bothers at what they called the "Roman Butcher Bellini." Several of the women had their sons, young lads, with them, leading them by the hand.

The men marched four abreast, arm in arm, and were divided into four divisions, each of which had a captain. Along with them was a stout German bearing a rough gallows frame on which to hang the effigy, which was prepared and carried in the procession, surmounted with a Beloby's mitre and on it a cross emblazened. Another bo, a trensparency on one side in English, "Down with Be-dilai," on another, "Down with the Roman Entcher," on another, a picture of a priest suspended from a scaffold, and the German inscription on it of "Galgen vegel - Bedini," which translated is "The Gallows Bird Bellini," on another, "Down with the Roman Entcher," on another, "Liberty, Equality, Love and Fraternity;" on another, "Liberty, Equality, Love and Fraternity;" on another, "Down with the Roman Entcher," on an other, "Liberty, Equality, Love and Fraternity;" on another, the ropresentation of an even poised scale, stars, a figg and an another.

The procession mo

pede was complete—heabands were separated from their wives, and screams and shouts added to the confusion of the noise of fire arms.

The police say the firing of a pistel was commenced in the procession. The question of which party shot first may not be determined correctly from the contradictory statements until the examination takes place. The result was that sixty four men were taken to the Watch house and locked up, and the transparencies, gallows frame, effigy, mitter, and all, taken from the Freeman. The leaders in the procession say that no parley was demanded; no authorized peace officer interposed before they started to inform them of the impropriety and illegality of their conduct; that the riot act was not read to them but with great precipitation the mass of armed policemen bere them down when they had no idea of an attack.

Dr. Cameron dressed, but were flying from the scene of action, one of whom. Andrew Getzinger, is in a dangerous situation, being shot in the left leg. Henry Carroll, watchman in the Secend Ward, was also shot in the leg.

On Enoday morning the prisoners charged with riot were brought up into the Police Court in three divisions, and answered to their names, which we omit.

Application was made in their behalf by Chas. S. Pomercy, Theo, Gaines and A. Harta, their atterneys, for the pestposement of the examination unfill Friday morning, in consequence of the impossibility of consulting so many clients and preparing for a defense immediately. The Courts ordered, and fifty three out of sixty three gave half in \$500 each to appear on that day, and from day, during the progress of the trial, and to keep the pace in the meentime.

Two swords, three pistols, one poniard, three cames or bludgeons, one sword came, a sheathed butcher knife, and a few other weapons, were taken from the prisoners: and some of the arms found on and taken away from the persens in possession yere need by the police at the time of the affinay on the fugitive crowd.

Mr. Haesaurek, the editor, was arrested and ba

THE CIRCASSIANS AND TURKS

TURKISH VICTORIES AND REVERSES. RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON.

Daies: Liverpool, Dec. 17; London, 16.

morning, bringing three days later news from Europe. The news by the Africa tends to diminish the importance of the affair at Sinope, viewed in the light of a naval victory of the Russian arms. Very little other

advanced. Funds depressed. Prices of Cotton unchanged. The authorised quota-

tions were as follows: Fair.... Bowed, [6].....Motile, [8].....Orleans, [6].
Flour at Liverpool has risen from one to two shil-

lings per barrel. No change in provisions. Copsols closed on the 16th at 941. Lord Palmerston has resigned, owing to his opposi-

next session of Parliament. The Spanish Ministry having been defeated in the

A French Cabinet courier left Paris on the 14th, with dispatches for the Embassador at Constantizople. He receives orders to proceed by the shortest

nor day till be arrives at his destination. It is searcely necessary to say that the dispatches he bears must be of the highest importance, and they are believed to contain instructions for the military Embassador at the Sublime Portesuited to the exigency

THE TURKISH WAR.

PALMERSTON-PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent
LONDON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1853. The startling news of to-day is the resignation of Lord Palmerston, which was yesterday evening conveyed to the Queen. The Times announces this imperiant fact by saying that it is not upon a question of foreign policy that the noble Lord withdraws from Aberdeen, the Russian. Lord John Russell, the retrograde Whig, and Sir W. Molesworth, the editor of Hobbes's Leriathan, and in spite of his boasted Ra licalism, the staunch supporter of the Czar; but that Lord Palmerston leaves the Coslition Ministry, and in fact breaks it up, only because he would not agree with the Liberallsm of Lord John Russell, whose scheme of Parliamentary Reform goes-according to The Timesmuch too far for the late Secretary of the Home Department. The opinions of the public-as far as it is possible to speak of such opinions-are divided as to this most important change in the Ministry. The friends of Lord Palmerston believe that the centralizing tendency, and French atomistic doctrine of the proposed Whig Reform bill do not suit the noble Lord, who wishes rather to develop the municipal element in the British Constitution, by organizing the counties, which in the jas; century have become political zeros, and curtailing Parliamentary omnipotence. Thus he would give new life to municipal institutions all over the country, while in the cities he would have the public at large take part in the administration, in a direct way, and not merely by elected magistrates. According to this view, Lord Palmerston has left the. Ministry because he is in fact more liberal than the short-sighted, centralizing, exclusive, doctrinsire coterie of those few aristocratic families which call themselves the Whig party. On the other there is the series and the series of the series and the series and the series of the ing to a close, and that Lord Palmerston with the same foresight with which in 1829 he turned Whig, when he anticipated the triumph of the Whigs, now turns Tery, because the disgust which the conduct of the Califica Ministry has roused in the nation, paves the way for the Tories, and secures for them a more lasting Turkish ship! tenure of office, then the last ephemeral defeat of Lord John and his colleagues in 1852. Lord Palmerston Odessa on the 5th of December: cannot live out of office. He wishes to be either Prime Minister, or Secretary for Foreign Affairs with a Tory administration. Had he gone out of the Coulition Ministry on a question of fereign policy, he might have lioken up Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet, but not ingratiated himself with the Tories. He might have been eent for by the Queen, but would have been unable to ferm an administration, not being the leader of a strong party of his own. He has, therefore, given in his resignation on a question which endears him to the Tories.-he opposes the Reform bill of Lord John, and become a regular member of that party. Up to the time of the meeting of Parliament, he will have the opportunity of combining his action with Disraeli, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Lord John Manners, and other Torics of that stamp, avoiding the Earl of Derby, who is too unpopular; and when Parliament meets and the Aberdeens and Clarendons, and Lord John Russell and Sir W. Molesworth are thrown overboard by the indignation of public opinion, he will have his administration ready and can present a list of ministers to the Queen on one day's notice. You see, whether the Whigs or Coulition, or the Tories are to preside over the destinies of the country-excuse me for introducing the famous Democratic phrase into your paper-Czar Nicholas is

forty years nobody has served Russia better than the Government of England It is indeed curious how the vanity of the English blinds them altegether to facts which are openly disclosed by the Continental press. While they really believe that the English fleet has gone to Constantinople in order to protect Turkey, and not in order to bully the Sultan into submission : while they are bragging that Lord Aberdeen has succeeded in detaching Austria and Prassia from the Czar, the semi-official Vienna and Berlin papers openly declare that in the duel fought by Russia and Turkey, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia set as the seconds for the Czar, and England and France for the Sultan : that the Vienna note was framed by Russia ; that the last note, sent on the 5th inst. to Constantinople was modified by Austria, so as entirely to satisfy the Czar, and to give him all he ever required from Turkey; that as long as Vienna remained the place where the conferences were held, nothing injurious to Russia could ever be expected from the combined action of the powers; and that, in fact, Austrian diplomacy, in the service and by the inspiration of Russia, has until now fully succeeded in bamboozling England and France, and in checking Turkey -if, indeed, England had not really a secret wish to be bamboezled. The Continental papers have never believed in the sincerity of England and France toward

always sure to have his well-tried tool, his openly de-

nounced but secretly beloved Lord Palmerston in the

Suiter. They point to the fact that, as war has not LATER FROM EUROPE | been declared by England and France against Russia. the combined fleet will not and cannot do any harm to the Russians, and is not likely even to enter the Black Sca. The fleet has gone into the Sea of Marmora to enforce, if necessary with a bombardment. the acceptance of such terms by the Sultan as may suit the Crar, as soon as they are smoothed down sufficiently and feathered with such words as "mag-"esnimity and disinterestedness" as will make thou acceptable to the English public, worried and wom out by diplomatic negotiations. Such are the opinions of the German press, and I am sorry to say they are | REFORTED-REVERSES OF THE TURKS IN ASIA. entirely correct.

From the seat of war we have contradictory news. The Times again gives a startling telegraphic dispatch of a battle lost in Asia by the Turks, between Akhalzik and Kars, while the Vienna papers state that the fortress of Gumri, or Alexandropol, is besieged, and even that it is taken, by the Furks, and that Prince Woronzeff is surrounded in Tiffis by the approachia; armies of Selim Pasha and of Shamyl Bey. The Armenians of Erivan are said to be in revolt against Russia and Redut Kaleh, the most important fortress on the Circussian coast of the Black Sea is by the Ostdestache Fost of Vienna, reported to have been esptured by the Turks. On the Danube no changes have taken place. A council of war, in which two English officers have a seat controls the impetuous energy of Omer Pasha and the plans of Jamaii Pasha. These English officers acting under the instructions of Lord Redeliffe, check the advance of the Turks and afford time both to diplomacy for negotiating, and to the Czar for reenforcing Prince Gorchakoff, who with his present army would be unable to resist the Turks.

Old Milosh Obrenowitch, the late Prince of Servia, who, for betraying his benefactor Kara George, the father of the present Prince, and for killing him, was rewarded with the throne of Servia, the same who at a later period abdicated in favor of his son, when forced by a revolution to leave the country, is now at the headquarters of Prince Gorchakoff. His presence is the sword of Damocles hanging over the head of Prince Alexander Karageorgiewitch, of Servia. Milosh's son, Mihal, the dethroned Prince of Servia, la at Vienna. ready to go to Constantinople, in case Prince Alexander should displease the Porte: the Obrenowitches father and son are in the opposite camps, and with the natural duplicity of their race, they do not doubt, that in some way or other they must succeed in overthrowing the

In my last letter I mentioned that Mahamat Rush li Pasha had gone to the Persian frontier, in order to get explanations from the Shah as to his conduct. By to-day's mail we are assured that Persia, at the bidding of the Czar, has declared war against Turkey. The Times shows how easy it is for England to coerce the Slab either by landing some troops at Buskir, or by letting the Afighans loose against Persia. A. P. C.

THE RECENT NAVAL DISASTER.

From Oer Liverpool Correspondent.
Requesting the reader to hear in mind that all the acounts of the massacre-for it can scarcely be called a

The harbor of Sinope is not strongly fortified. Formerly t was the principal naval establishment of Turkey, but, of late, the amenal has been transferred to Constantinople, and a single battery on the little foct of Boze Tope, constituted the whole defense of the port. On the 30th uit, the floet of Admirel Nachimeff, that had been sent expressly to look for the Turkish flotilla that was conveying reenforcements to the army on the east coast of the Black Sea, appeared off the reads of Sinope, where the Turkish ships, under commend of Omes Rey, were at anchor, having been driven to anchorage there a day or two previously by stress of

Nechimoff's equadron constated of twenty four sail, of which six were line of batile ships. Finding there was no belp but light or surrender, Omar bravely threw his own and some other of his ships across the entrance to the harber, and attempted to keep the Russians at bay, while the transports bastened to land their men and stores. From the confined position in which his ships were, he labored at great disadvantage. The Turks had to sustain the fire of ever 600 Russian guns, and could bring not more than 200 into play against them. Notwithstanding this fearful odds, the Turks made no proposals to surrender, but kept up their fire until one after another of their ships sunk or

strike his flag, but continued to blaze away from his shettered ship at the Russian steamers that were towing it toward Sevastopol. At length he was taken, wounded, on board Nachimotf's ship, and his frigate sunk, so that of all the spoils of this "brilliant victory" the Russians took into Sevastepol only a few wounded men, but not a plank of a

One of 50 guns
One of 50 guns
One of 50 guns
One of 66 guns · Nezrami Effendi. Ahmet Ali. Nazim Fessim. Fessi Mahmoud

Two ot 20 guns each, Two transports, One ditto, British transport.

The engagement took place near Sinope. 5,000 Tarks have been killed, and many taken prisoners. Osman Pasha, who was wounded, has also been taken prisoner. Several efficers, both English and French, were on board

ish ships were destroyed- two of them transports and de fencelese-instead of the thirteen trigates previously announced. Also that if there were eighteen Turkish seven must have escaped. And further, the "no name "given" of the two heaviest ships of 64 and 60 gans, looks suspicious, as if there had been no such ships. The Turks reported to be killed would have been a suffident armament for the eleven ships without the "many

And as the Russians lost seven of their own ships inding two ships of the line, their victory consists in a sur rlus of four ships only, namely, three transports and a twenty gun steamer. Even these they have not to show, and if they had they would not begin to pay for repairs to the Russian Admiral's ship which had to be buoyed up be fore it could reach Sevastopol
- Two French and two English frigates have gone to Sin-

e, nominally with medical assistance for the wounded. Immediately on the news of the disaster being published,

on the 1d inst. at Constantinople a Grand Divan was held, at which all the Foreign Ministers were present. The English and French Embassadors were strongly called upon to order the combined fleets into the Black Sea; but they the Embassadors; requested an andience of the Sultan, and per-naded him that it would be better not to send for ward the whole fleet, but only a ship or two to acquire more definite information. This was agreed to.

The wildest excitement prevailed at Constantinople, and it is expected that the whole fleet would be ordered to pro-ceed to the Elack Sea forthwith. Their mission there will he to prevent further conflict between Russian and Turkish

Orier Pasha has taken up his w. for quarters. Letters of the 6th inst. state that at that dule you ations were entirely su-pended-even skirmishing had reas d. The Turks have fortified Kalefat very strongly, and by a 5,000 men at Turna. The Moldavian and Wallachian minitis have been reorgan sed under the command of the Russian General, Sala. 4,000 of the corps under Gen. Osten Sacken reached Jassy on the 8th, and proceeded southward by forced marches.

the Porte, and laugh at the naval support given to the | ties on the banks of the Danube. Military operations are at n stend still everywhere, even at Giargevo, where the Rus-sians are engaged in the construction of a feet. There has pitals are as full as ever. Turns Severin is held by 5,000 Turks. Nothing of any importance has happened at Kra-jova or Kalefas. When the Bussian Consul in dervin reached Semiin, he dispatched letters to his Government, in which he demanded Prince Alexander of Servia as a secret adherent of the Ports. On the 23d ult. the Elders of the various Servian Districts met at Kruscheva, and rasalvad to watch the movements of Prince Alexander. They went the length of denounced the propriety of recalling Prince Milosch Ohrenowitsch, who, from his exile at Buchar est, has lately come close to the Servian frontier.

Russian agents, or, it may be, stockjobbers solved the op pertunity to follow up the news of the loss at Sangue, by telegraphic disputs hes reporting a succession of defeats one tuined by the Turks in Asia. Some of these were must feetly untrue, while others have apparently a foundation in fact. As they have all been received by way of Odosa, Bucherest and Vienna little dependence can be elseed

Transaction of the second of t

fought by the Russians on the banks of the Terek to main tain their communication between Tillis and the Cospies Sea. The Rusians lost a considerable number of men in the engagement which produced no result. All the unamb

tion equinst the Russians."
"Constantianella. Rater, but date not mentioned.]

"The Traks have gained important advantages at Title."

"Vissua, Priday Dec 9, 1883.

"The recent advantages gained by the Tarks at Akhalaik (Akesha) were correctly reported, but the Russians after ward ferced the town and put some of the inhabitouts to death for having closed the grees and fired upon the troops. The Russians now hold the studel, the Turke held the

Among the other rumors were, that 20,000 Turks who had crossed the Arpatchai, had been driven back by Prinze Orbelian, after a smart engagement. Another said that the Turks had been defeated at Arakhaw sear Akhaltsle on the road to Tiflis, with the loss of their baggage. And another stated that Gen. Brammer had defeated the Turka some where - not stated where, - and captured their standards

There rumors answered their purpose, and depressed the funds, but by those who have closely followed the events of the war and the relative positions of the two armies, were totally disbelieved.

The war in the Caucasus, with whatever success, cor tainly preceeds with vigor. From the Journal de Constantinople we learn that Schamyl had attacked the fortross of Zahhatela, and, after thirty six hours hard fighting the gar rison capitulated. The loss on both sides was heavy. Kaherty also currendered after some days' slege. Schamyt had also taken Djeln and three other Russian fortresses And report says that, instead of Gon. Orlanoff having de feated the Turks as was telegraphed from Vianne, the Tarkish allies had signally defeated 10,000 Russians, commanded by

Ortaneff in person

To balance the accounts of Turkish defeats in Asia, that have circulated so freely on the Stock Exchanges, we find detailed statements which ladicate that the difficulties of Prince Werenzeff, Military Commander and Governor of the Caucasian Provinces, appear to multiply in a most ex-traordinary manner. It was long a popular belief, alimented by the inflated accounts of the Russian journalists, that the ordinery army of the Caseasus numbered 160,000 be-sides the detached army, presenting an effective force of 80,000. Such indeed was the officially reported strength of these corps, but we have seen from the first movements of Abdi and Selim Pashas in Georgia and Armenia, that the Russians generally have nowhere been able to dispose of a considerable body of men, and now tien. Worouself him-self appears to be shut up in the seat of his government.

Letters from Erzerum of the 28th November announce the breaking out of an insurrection in the District of Nak chiven, in Eussian America. It is said that the Governor of Erivan had endeavored to force several young men be-longing to the most influential families in the country to serve in his army. He moreover required an extraordinary tribute to be paid in provisions for his troops. Those meas ures caused the insurrection, which, under present circumstances, must prove a most important check to Russian operations in that visibily, the population consisting to a great extent of Mussulmans.

The Lioud states that at the capture of the port of Safa, near She(katil by the Terks (already reported) the Russians lost 400 men. The same journal, and with it the Ost Destacke Post, announces that in the renowed attack on Shefkatil on the 17th, (also reported is a Monday in those columns) the Russians were repulsed with heavy loss.

The stiempt was made to land troops, but the men, in number 1,800 were compelled to return to the ships, leaving soo killed and wounded, and one gun. Schamyl and Selim Pashs, operating in concert, were gradually approaching each other, and taking the fortresses on their lines of march. Frince Woronzoff was surrounded at Tiffis, and his retreat was cut off. The Lloyd's dispatches state that Gunsi, was besieged by the Turks; and the Ost Deutsche Fest appounces its actual capture. The latter Journal adds that Redut-Kaleh on the Black Sea coest, and Kislar, had been taken by the Tarks.

PERSIA DECLARES WAR, AGAINST TURKEY. wast pol only a few wounded men, but not a plank of a urkish ship!

Although no official confirmation of the declaration of The following builtetin was posted on the Eourse at blessa on the 5th of December:

"The Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral although admitting that the circumstance complicates the position of affairs, do not consider it of supreme importance.

Persie, they say although small in military strength has, it is true, the advantage of a geographical position that counterbalances the deficiency. By operations within its nower can either draw a Turkish force across the Tigris, or attract an Afighan force from Cabul to Herat. But Great Britain, it is believed, could send from India a force up the Persian Gulf, and which, disembarked at Bushive, or on the Island of Karack, would speedily reduce the Shah to subjection. Or the martial tribes of Affghanistan, who are ever ready for war, might easily be induced to attack the Persians in the rear.

However, it cannot be denied that the junction of the Russian and Persian force may be productive of mischlef to the Turkish operations in Asia. A considerable Persian force is usually stationed in the frontier province of Azer-Man, immediately contiguous to the locality of the present righting, and acting can be more probable than that this force will combine with the troops of Princs Worsnauff to

make a concerted attack upon Erragum.

The loss sustained by the destruction of the transports at Sinope would make such an attempt at the present moment

the more likely to be unfavorable to the Turks. Comequent on this step on the part of the Shah the Britenna of date 15th inst.) has broken off diplomatic relations

THE PROPOSED PACIFICATION.

As the absurd and mischieveus practice of secret diplo macy keeps the public in ignorance of what is going on, we can only gother from stray sources an outline of what is contemplated by the joint note now before the Powers. The Berlin Prussian Correspondence, semi official journal, says that the bases of the new project of modiationnamely, that which is gut forward by the Pour Powers-is the maintenance of the previously existing treaties between Ruela and Turkey.

The Vienna protocol prenounces in favor of the lategrity f the Ottomen Empire, but at the same time, also, in favor of the maintenance of the treaties of Kutschuk Kaladrdji and of Adrianople. Moreover, the proposal for peace which Turkey is invited to make may be modified by further negotiations should they not obtain the assent of Russia. The negotiations relative to the treaty of peace vill take place directly between the plenipotentiaries of the beligerent powers and the participation of European di-plemacy will be limited to softening down the opposition of

rigious pretensions by its conciliatory intervention. It is evident," continues the semi-official writer, "that in acting thus the Four Powers have no intention of maddling in the difference itself, as indeed they have no right to do. Such conduct would be improved lowerd the Turkish Government engaged in defending, by all the means in its power, the sovereign rights which it deems menaced, it would be completely absurd toward the Russian Empire. the dignity and Position of which, as a State, represented by a distinguished sovereign, and the patriotism of a pow erful nation, form an essential basis of European equi-librium and social order." This nay be accepted as the

Prussion view of the case. By letters to the Paris Presse, from Constantinople,

by yesterday, via the Morse New York, Around that ar-le Telegraph, direct from Chicago; and we learn that ar-tagements have been perfected by which messages will have been perfected by which messages will be true chicago in a single circuit. e hereafter sent between the two cities in a single circuit.

ent, in the chair.

Closs Referred - Of Hose Co. No. 35, for ten additions Referred - Of Thos. B. Hunt, to be appointed Commission.

Bottlery Reiling, &c.—The Mayor's veto on the report to set back the battery railing 100 feet on the South side, to talarge Battery place and to set back the railing 180 feet at Westst. was overruled. On motion of Ald. Moore, the Board adhered to former action.

Second or Reilroad Extension.—Ald. Startevant moved to take up the Mayor's veto against the extension of the Secondary. Builtroad through South at, to the Battery. Carried, He then mayor that the Beart to the Battery.

netion. Carried.

Resolutions Adopted.—To allow Engine Co. No. 41 ten additional men; to regulate Fifty fourth at between First and Fifth ava; to regulate and grade Fifty seventh at from Third to Fifth av.

Reports Adopted.—To alter the line of the Entery so as to allow better farry accommodations; to pay Win. Wordsworth, counseler, for defending two policemen in 1851, 4150.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

esistant Ald. Bouton called up the report of

and majority, solution that the members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 16 be reinstated in the Fire Department, they having been returned resigned for want of return. Concert ad in. Report in favor of increasing salary of James S. Lealth, Cierk to Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to \$1,000.

Ordinance—Assistant Ald. Brown offered, for adoption, an ordinance for establishing a reilroad in Broadway. The ordinance provides that the Controller advertise, for 10 days, to sell on oth Feb. to the highest hidder, at any

Sessions. The following table, showing the number of arrests, for THREE DAYS

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA

CO-OPERATING.

The steamship Africa arrived at this port on Priday

Liverpool Cotton market steady. Breadstuffs active,

tion to the Reform Bill, which is to be presented at the Cortes on the Railway question at once prorogued that

route, to employ the most rapid means of conveyance at the disposal of the traveler, and to rest neither night

of the moment. Their purport has not transpired, but it is very naturally surmised that the Admirals are enjoined to carry into execution the orders which they had previgusly received to protect the Turkish fleets and the Asiatic coast from aggression, and, if aggression be committed, to punish the perpetrator, or avenge what | present Prince. they could not prevent.

bettle-in the barber of Sinope, have come through Russian zeorces, we proceed to give as connected a narrative of the occurrence as the imperfect information yet received will permit. Although called a "Tarkish defeat," the intell/gence before us describes the "defent" as more glorious to the Tarks, than their "victory" of twento one ships over fourteen is to the Russians.

"The Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Nachimol, has met in the black Sea a Turkish and Egyptien fleet, composed of 18 ships—two-deckers, frigates corvettes, tog-sher with two steamers of 500 horse power, and two others of 300 horse power. After a long engagement, the following Turkish ships have been destroyed or

From this bulletin it would appear that only eleven Turk

Calinet, in order to pull the wires and to delude the British public, which does not believe that for the last

THE WAR ON THE PANUBE.

Latest letters from the seat of war are dated Bucharest,

the 5th inst, and confirm the de facto suspension of hostili-